

## FIGHTING ON THE BORDER.

## GREEK INVADERS AGGRESSIVE.

## TURKISH POSTS DESTROYED AND A TURKISH FORCE BESIEGED.

## ACTIVE FIGHTING STILL GOES ON—THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TRYING TO PREVENT FURTHER CONFLICTS—EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS—STORY OF THE EXPEDITION.

Athens, April 10.—A report received from Larissa at midnight is to the effect that the insurgents have occupied Balto, besieging 800 Turks in the barracks. They have already sent nine Turkish prisoners to Kalamabka.

The Government has dispatched stringent orders to the frontier with a view to preventing further conflict between the regular troops. It is said that the Grecian Government had no knowledge of the projected invasion, the responsibility for the firing resting with the Turks. The situation is extremely critical. Fighting between the insurgents and the Turks continues. The Minister of War constantly exchanges communication with the Crown Prince.

A telegram from Larissa, dated at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, says that posts—Phoenicia, Perilenta and Zefosbass—were abandoned by the Turks. The insurgents then burned the posts.

The commander of another Turkish post opened fire on the Greek posts of the Prophet Elias. The commander of the post and a Greek sergeant were wounded. The liveliest kind of a fusillade followed, but the Greeks having occupied several points commanding the Turkish position, the Turks soon ceased firing. Heavy firing was heard all day in the direction of the Velamat frontier.

It is explained here that the Greek posts were obliged to reply to the fire of the Turks, who, when the insurgents crossed the frontier, attacked both the insurgents and the posts.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the order for the departure of the Anatolian Redifs for the purpose of reinforcing the troops at Salonika has been countermanded.

Dispatches received here to-day from Larissa give details of the invasion of Macedonia by the force of irregular Greek troops. Three thousand men, it is announced, crossed the frontier on Wednesday, the day after the celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of Greek independence in 1821. Tuesday, the day of the celebration, was looked upon as likely to be the day the Greeks would select for opening hostilities; but Tuesday in Greece is considered an unlucky day upon which to embark upon any undertaking of importance, and so the crossing of the frontier was postponed until Wednesday.

The Greek expeditionary force is commanded by ex-officers and ex-non-commissioned officers of the regular army of Greece, and includes the band of Italian volunteers commanded by Colonel Ciampi. The so-called insurgents are all well armed and have been equipped at the expense of the Ethnikhe Hetairia, the famous and powerful Greek secret society which has been the root and branch of the present crisis, practically controlling the country. The members of the expedition all wear the badge of the Ethnikhe Hetairia, and received an enthusiastic send-off from the Thessalian and Greek troops. The latter, it is almost unnecessary to add, made no attempt to prevent the departure of the expedition, and therefore it cannot be said that the movement was unknown to the Greek authorities. Two Greek flags were solemnly entrusted to the charge of the insurgents, and good arrangements have been made for forwarding food and other supplies to the expeditionary force.

The news of the invasion has caused the most intense excitement here.

A dispatch from Arta, dated at 11 o'clock last night, announces that Admiral Kriehls has assumed command of the Greek squadron in the Gulf of Ambracia, hoisting his flag on board the frigate Ambrosia. He has had an important conference with Admiral Manos.

From 6,000 to 8,000 volunteers are preparing to start for the frontier immediately after war is declared. Commander Routzo, the best cavalry officer in the Greek Army, has started for Arta. Eliassona, April 10.—Edhem Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army, has received orders from Constantinople to cross the frontier of Greece with his forces should it be proved that Greek regular troops are among the invaders. The Turkish troops continue advancing against the invaders, who will shortly find themselves between three fires.

The telegraph line between here and Janina, the headquarters of the Turkish army stationed there to meet a possible advance of the Greeks from Arta, has been cut, but service continues by way of Monastir.

The Greek irregulars crossed the frontier in the night time and surprised and burned four Turkish outpost stations. The Turkish troops advanced toward the point of attack from Diskata, Ispilo and Metzovo. The villagers of Ispilo say they heard the firing of big guns, and supposed that the Turks were engaged with the Greeks. Edhem Pacha again promptly telegraphed to Constantinople for instructions.

It appears that Greece, a few days ago, warned the Turkish insurgents that insurgent hands would probably attempt to cross the frontier and that the Greek authorities could not stop them; but it is believed here that so large a body of insurgents could not have advanced into Turkish territory without the knowledge of the Greek Government.

London, April 10.—The Athens correspondent of "The Times" telegraphs as follows: "The band of invaders was organized under the personal direction of Gousos, a Greek of Alexandria. The headquarters were in the valley of the mountainous district of Kelebek, near the famous monastery of Memora. Most of the members of the band, which includes a number of Italian volunteers, arrived last week by special train from Volo. A suitable camp was chosen, and military organization was then proceeded with. Two former Greek officers, Mylonas and Kapsalopoulos, were given the supreme command. Six captains were appointed, two of whom, Zermas and Davellis, are well-known insurgent chiefs. A large number of subalterns, two sergeants and three chaplains, one of whom is a man of gigantic stature and carries the standard, were also appointed. Another chaplain is a priest from Mount Athos.

"The day after the arrival of the band arms and uniforms, and badges with the arms of the Ethnikhe Hetairia, which means National League, were craved out, and a commissariat corps of six hundred men was formed. Miles arrived for the transport service, and on Thursday the standard was blessed by the monks of Memora Monastery. It bears the inscription in Greek 'Eikoubo Nika,' the equivalent of 'In Hoc Signo Vinces.' "This news has added greatly to the excitement here."

A dispatch from Athens says that the invasion of Turkish territory by Greek insurgents is believed to be the forerunner of a declaration of war. It is added that in spite of the numerous forces already at the front two further classes of the Greek Army Reserves have been called out. "The Evening News" telegraphed to-day a dispatch from Eliassona, dated midnight, which says it is certain the Greek invaders were semi-officially organized. The dispatch adds that fourteen battalions of Turkish troops are now engaged in the movement against the invaders, whose advance parties retired, but soon rallied and continued the fight. The Turkish troops are all Albanians, and it is difficult to restrain their impetuosity.

The insurgents, when crossing the frontier, di-

vided into three bands. The first two of these advanced unopposed and the third was attacked by the Turks. All three bands then reunited and made a good stand. The fighting is described as being desperate.

A dispatch from Constantinople says three warships of the Second Division of the Turkish fleet will leave the Golden Horn to-day, and that three other warships will leave on Monday to join the First Division in the Dardanelles. The greatest activity is prevailing at the offices of the Turkish Admiralty and War Office. An imperial decree was issued to-day, ordering the purchase of six coast-defense guns, rifles and quick-firers, and 1,000 horses for the use of the army.

## MOSLEMS AND CHRISTIANS FIGHTING. SANGUINARY CONFLICTS NEAR THE MONTENEGRO FRONTIER.

London, April 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports serious trouble near the Montenegrin frontier, in the district of Seran. Sanguinary conflicts have taken place between the Albanian Mussulmans and the Christians. The troops sent to restore order lost several men. The Montenegrin Minister at Constantinople, it is added, has sent a protest, warning the Turkish Government that if the Mussulmans continue their attacks it will be difficult for Montenegro to prevent her subjects from going to the assistance of the Christians.

## GREEKS ANSWER NOT READY. STILL AT WORK ON THE REPLY TO THE LAST NOTE OF THE POWERS.

Athens, April 10.—The Greek Government is still preparing its reply to the note of the Powers, delivered on April 4, announcing that in case of an armed conflict on the Greco-Turkish frontier the responsibility will rest with the aggressors, and adding that the latter will not be allowed to reap the slightest benefit from their action.

## READY TO BLOCKADE THE PIRÆUS. THE POWERS REINFORCING THEIR SQUADRONS FOR THE PURPOSE.

London, April 10.—A special dispatch from Vienna says it is authoritatively announced that all the Powers have now agreed to blockade the Piræus, the port of Athens, and that they are now sending reinforcements for that purpose to their Mediterranean squadrons.

## BALKAN STATES MASSING TROOPS. STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 10.—Bulgarian and Rumanian troops are being massed on the frontiers. Strained relations exist between the two countries, and the Bulgarians talk of retaking Dobrudja.

London, April 10.—In spite of official denials, it is believed that a treaty of alliance between Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro is on the eve of conclusion. The treaty, however, will require Russia's approval, and will pledge the three States mentioned to defend the independence of their joint territory. It was this news which produced the strained relations between Bulgaria and Rumania, and led the Bulgarians to talk of retaking Dobrudja, which was followed by both Bulgaria and Rumania massing troops on the frontier.

## MEMORY OF SCIO MOVES THE GREEKS. TO-DAY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF A HORROR OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

London, April 10.—Short of an actual declaration of war between Greece and Turkey the situation could not possibly be graver. To-morrow, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the day the Greeks have for the first time cause to remember with horror—the massacre of 40,000 of the inhabitants of the island of Scio, during the war of independence, by the Turks. The memory of this, in connection with the little the Powers have done by their inaction, is not likely to put the Greeks in the humor to withdraw now, and the King George and his Ministers are surprised at the attitude of Turkey. Turkey has unexpectedly put on the frontier, well armed and organized, in spite of her supposed want of money resources, and may foresee the futility of fighting Turkey if the Powers are determined, as they threaten, that neither combatant shall get advantage therefrom. Whether, once the real fighting begins, the Powers will be able to excuse their threat, is a question. The danger of the situation is the fact that Turkey is undoubtedly anxious to give the Greeks a lesson, and has only thus far been prevented from so doing by the influence of the Powers.

The orders which Edhem Pacha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, received from Constantinople as soon as the invasion had been known were to ascertain speedily whether any soldiers of the regular army were among the insurgents who crossed the frontier. Telegrams conflict upon this point, but it may be supposed that Edhem Pacha will not stop to inquire too carefully if there are any suspected Greek officers among them. The country around Krania and Grevena is very fertile, well-wooded and watered, and crossed by narrow roads or bridle paths, where it is impossible to move large bodies of troops. On the other hand, that part of the country is extremely favorable to guerilla warfare. The Turks have an entire division of infantry, cavalry and artillery at their disposal. The positions are much stronger than those of the Greeks opposite, and it is believed it will tax the ingenuity of the Greeks to prevent a portion of his troops from flying to the help of their compatriots.

The Duke of Connaught, who commands the Suffolk Regiment to-day, previous to his departure for the island of Crete, to replace the British troops which have been sent to the island of Crete, exhorting them, under any circumstances, to uphold the prestige of the British Army.

So far as the Powers in the concert are concerned, the position to-day appears unchanged from what it has been during the week. It is understood that the blockade of Greece hangs fire because some of the Powers decline to send the necessary force to enforce it. Great Britain, however, possesses the largest fleet she ought to endure the heat of the work. Great Britain, however, is required to do more than to send the fleet. She is expected to discharge a distasteful duty. This state of affairs applies also to France and Italy, and certainly to Russia. The Greek Government, it is believed, is in command of the allied fleets, who offered to resign rather than take part in the blockade, so doing, it is believed, in the belief that the Italian nation; but, in the interest of the concert of the Powers, he was advised to remain at his post.

Great Britain, France and Italy favor concessions which will enable Greece to recede from her present position. Russia, however, is rather undecided as to what course to pursue. But Russia is credited with the desire to allow the Greek Government to have a plebiscite. Germany declines to yield on any point, and, besides, she is encouraging Turkey against Greece and refuses to consent to the broad scheme of autonomy for Crete which has been proposed by the other Powers.

There is a rumor at Athens that Germany has at last been informed that, since she makes no sacrifices, she is not in a position to dictate. If this is true, the German Powers may still be doing something more than a mere name.

## SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S POSITION.

London, April 10.—Sir William Harcourt's motion to discuss the Government's policy toward Greece before Parliament adjourns for the Easter recess is not expected to have important results. He is not expected to make his position clear before the members disperse for the holidays. His refusal to be drawn into moving a vote of censure against the Government made the recent debate that subject rather languid. There was a small attendance in the House of Commons during the last week, the members being glad to get away, hoping for more exciting times on their return.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET DEPRESSED.

London, April 10.—There was a depressed feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day, due to the Eastern crisis.

## CHANNEL SQUADRON ORDERED TO MALTA. BARCELONA, APRIL 10.—The British Channel squadron has been ordered to the Island of Malta. It will remain there so long as the Eastern crisis lasts.

An ominous rumor, received in London to-day, is that the Duke of York, who is a captain in the royal navy, is to join the British Channel squadron, after leaving London, and the command of the British forces, at Gibraltar. The Channel squadron was intended to form the main body of the British fleet, and it is believed that it will be impossible for the warships composing it to partake in the celebration.

## THE JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

## NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS CAUSES SOME ANXIETY.

## BOTH THE PHILADELPHIA AND THE MARION WILL PROBABLY BE RETAINED AT HONOLULU BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, April 10.—The Administration has been much disquieted by the information that reaches here from Hawaii, especially the facts that are sent out in the news dispatches, following as they do the important statements made in the last reports from United States Consul-General Ellis Mills at Honolulu. The latter, after referring briefly to the attempt of the Hawaiian Government to deport a lot of Japanese coolies who had arrived from Japan in violation of the immigration laws, gave a comparative exhibit of the numerical strength of the various nationalities represented in the population of the islands.

From this it appeared, and to the fact the Consul-General called special attention, that the Japanese population was second, and that if the "peaceful invasion" continues at the same rate it would be only a matter of a year or two before the Japanese were the dominant power in the islands.

The news dispatches supplemented this statement by advice of the turning back of more Japanese and threats of resistance to the deportations. When the Philadelphia sailed from Honolulu it was said that the station in the purpose of the Navy Department was only to substitute a more creditable ship for the old Marion. Now, however, it appears that the Marion is likely to be retained at the station, and of course, placed to the Philadelphia, and, although it is not admitted that any particular significance can be attached to the fact that the latter, it may be fairly inferred that the Administration feels that the time is approaching when it must give some actual demonstration of the weight it attaches to the declared policy of the Government contained in the joint resolution passed by Congress and approved by President Cleveland, that the United States will not permit foreign interference in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands.

## FOUND AT LAST BY HIS WIFE.

MAJOR ALLEN HAD BEEN UNCONSCIOUSLY WANDERING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Williamsport, Penn., April 10.—Major George W. Allen, a former Government detective, whose home is in Chicago, was to-day found in the city by his wife, who has been traveling from city to city in search of her husband. Major Allen disappeared from his home in February with \$50 in his pocket, while suffering from dementia. Since then he has been in Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, St. Louis and other large cities. Of his trip he has retained little, his mind being fixed on his wife. His wife arrived here to-day, and remained in the postoffice constantly, not even going to her home. Allen arrived here to-day, and his wife found him in a shabby hotel, looking like a beggar, and he had been wandering all over the country. His wife will start for her home next week.

## PITIFUL DEATH OF AN OLD SHAKER.

ONCE A COLLEGE PROFESSOR, HE JOINED THE COMMUNITY AFTER AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Troy, N. Y., April 10.—William H. Russell, one of the oldest members of the North family of Shakers, was found dead in a field about two miles west of the settlement yesterday. Russell left the settlement for a short walk on Wednesday afternoon. From the surroundings it would seem that the old man, in attempting to go between the ravines of a barbed-wire fence, fell, and, unable to get up, he remained there until he died. Russell was a graduate of Wesleyan College, and at one time was a professor. While abroad he met a beautiful woman and married her. His wife was a Quaker, but before long she passed over her life, and the old man never mentioned his wife again. Soon he joined the Shakers.

## AN INSANE MOTHER'S DEED.

THREW HER CHILDREN INTO THE MISSISSIPPI AND JUMPED IN AFTER THEM.

St. Louis, April 10.—An unknown woman threw her two little children into the Mississippi yesterday, and then plunged after them. The children were rescued, but the woman was drowned. The only clue to her identity was a note inside her husband which read: "Send to Mrs. Bertha Hill, No. 238 North Market-st."

The Dr. Hill is a regular ferryboat running between East Carondelet and Davis-st. in South St. Louis. The boat left its East Carondelet dock, on its 11:30 o'clock trip, with a fair load of passengers aboard. Among them was a woman with two small children, one a boy about three and the other a girl about five years of age. The woman appeared to be between thirty-five and forty years of age. She was heavily built, dark skinned, and well dressed. The children were neatly clothed and attractive. As the boat edged her way to the shore the woman, who had up to then been perfectly sane, suddenly became insane. She picked up one of the children and threw it into the muddy stream, where it disappeared with a faint scream.

So paralyzed were the other passengers on the Dr. Hill that they simply gazed at the mad woman. They saw her stoop again and seize the girl. The child struggled, but she was lifted high above the mother's head, and before they could prevent she was thrown into the water. Then, with a loud cry, the mother sprang through the gate on the boat's side and leaped overboard. Captain Keller had by this time become aware of the tragedy that was taking place. He reversed his engine, but before he could get back to rescue could be taken a boat started from the landing. It was Michael Bradley, a fisherman, who rowed to the spot where the children were. When they appeared, he pulled them into the boat. The mother did not rise again. Both the children, who were unconscious, were taken to the dispensary in a critical condition. The mother was evidently crazy.

A call at the house named in the woman's hat resulted in the discovery that her name was Mrs. Sophia Vogel. The children are now in the Hospital, where they were treated and their recovery is expected. Before being rescued they floated down the river for a mile.

## ADMIRAL MONTE AT WEST POINT.

West Point, April 10.—Admiral Jorge Monte, ex-President of the Chilean Republic, arrived here at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon. In the absence of Colonel Ernst, the ex-President was met at the station by Colonel S. M. Mills, acting superintendent, and Captain Wilder, the post adjutant. An admiral's salute was fired upon his arrival, and he was then shown through the various departments. At 5:30 p. m. there was a review of the corps of cadets, after which the Admiral returned to New-York.

## MAJORITIES FOR WOMEN DELEGATES.

Manchester, N. H., April 10.—The Methodist Conference this morning voted 44 to 15 in favor of an amendment submitted by the General Conference to admit women as delegates.

Lowell, Mass., April 10.—At to-day's session, the New-England Methodist Conference discussed a proposition for constitutional changes providing for the admission to the General Conference of women as lay delegates. The vote resulted: Yes, 128, no, 48. The question was not carried for lack of four votes, three-fourths being required.

## BOSTON WANTS THE CONSTITUTION.

Boston, April 10.—A Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of 1812 was formed here to-day. Mrs. Nelson V. Titus was appointed president. The first work to be done by the society will be to endeavor to bring back to Boston the old frigate Constitution, now at Portsmouth. As it was built by Massachusetts men and launched from Constitution wharf, it is felt that it rightfully belongs here. A petition signed by Governor Wolcott and others is being circulated, and will be sent to Secretary Long, who is much interested in the project.

## DROWNED IN LAKE ONTARIO.

Rochester, April 10.—A boat in which Alfred

## DEMOCRATS IN REVOLT.

## THE OPPOSING FACTIONS LOCK HORNS IN CAUCUS.

AIR OF THE REPRESENTATIVES' HALL FAIRLY BLUE WITH DENUNCIATIONS OF BAILEY'S LEADERSHIP—THE RESULT APPARENTLY A DRAW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 10.—Dark and lowering clouds of discontent over the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives this afternoon, and deep and loud were the threats of mutiny against the leadership of Bailey, the young Texan, whose sturdy refusal to do even the dress side fair to make him the political idol of his party in the Lone Star State. So serious was the situation that the only thing to mitigate it was a caucus, and even that failed, although it sat for nearly five hours, and all the various kinds of language which Democrats can bring to bear upon a situation behind locked doors were brought into requisition. Probably the walls of the Hall of Representatives were never before subjected to such a strain. Eloquence had the floor until late dinner time, and spoke in words that burned. Bailey and his "do nothing" policy were violently and vehemently assailed, and he was covertly denounced as "a creature of Reid" because he advised the minority to act his proper part as a minority should, and allow the majority to hang itself if it would.

"Policy," of course, was the text of all the speeches, but the word covered many other things. The scars of the veteran McMillin were incidentally exhibited by his friends, the virtues and abilities of Richardson were lauded by his friends, and so on. The whole performance clearly demonstrated, as a member of the caucus remarked, that "the minority, as usual, is troubled with a surplus of leaders." "There are too many brigadiers, but, thank goodness, I am the only major-general," whimsically exclaimed John Allen, of Mississippi.

After all the time spent it was a drawn battle. Members were bound by a formal resolution not to disclose what had been done. The resolution appeared to be unnecessary, because as soon as the caucus adjourned members began to dispute among themselves in regard to what had been done. They all knew they had adopted a resolution, but each put his own construction upon it. Mr. Bailey declared that on Wednesday the minority would be as badly divided as ever, and that he, for one, would vote against any obstruction of the majority's programme, for the reasons he gave both in the House to-day and in the caucus.

McMillin and members of his faction, on the other hand, declared that they would oppose the majority's programme as outlined by Chairman Dingley and others in the House to-day. There was no end of bitter talk between the champions of these two "policies" respectively. As to which faction was the stronger no man could tell when the caucus adjourned. One fact, however, was clearly evident, and that was that the caucus, instead of ameliorating the troubles of the minority, had made them worse.

Mr. Bailey made the first move by offering a resolution which in substance was as follows: "Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives are willing to consider any legislation which the Republicans may propose, to support it, if it is good, to oppose it, if it is bad; believing that most of the Republicans are opposed to the best interests of the country, they will not urge the Republicans to take action."

A substitute for this resolution was proposed by Mr. Handy, of Delaware, declaring the Democrats to be opposed to the Republican policy of government, and pledging them to use every parliamentary means in their power to force the Republicans to organize the committees of the House and proceed with legislation. The latter resolution was adopted by a vote of about two to one.

Then Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, offered a second resolution, declaring that the Democrats did not intend to support the programme of House sessions every third day. The De Armond resolution was adopted also by a small majority, many having left the caucus when the vote was taken.

## A CONGRESSMAN'S DAUGHTER KILLED.

HORTENSE R. MCINTIRE RUN OVER WHILE LEARNING TO RIDE A WHEEL IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, April 10.—Hortense Rogers McIntire, the seven-year-old daughter of Congressman W. W. McIntire, of the 17th Maryland District, was killed this afternoon while riding a bicycle. The little girl, who was a novice on the wheel, was riding on a road near Mount Airy, a short distance from her home, when she fell in front of a wagon loaded with lumber, driven by John Sapp. Before the horse could be stopped the wheels passed over the child, causing injuries which resulted in her death half an hour later. Sapp was arrested.

## SANDOVAL'S MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

HE BRINGS EVIDENCE, IT IS SAID, AGAINST THE CUBAN JUNTA IN THIS COUNTRY.

Madrid, April 10.—It is reported here that the special mission which is taking Major Sandoval, Captain-General Weiler's chief of staff, to Washington, he having left Havana on April 8 for that city, is to present to the United States authorities letters written by the president of the Cuban Junta in New-York to the insurgent leaders in Cuba, proving, it is asserted, that the Junta is violating the neutrality laws.

It is further stated that the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Dupuy De Lôme, will be instructed to remonstrate with the United States Government, and induce the latter to proceed against the Junta.

## GENERAL NUNEZ ARRESTED.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 10.—General Emilio Nunez was arrested at Palm Beach to-day, charged with violating the health regulations. He was put ashore in a rowboat from the Bermuda, and was promptly arrested by the Deputy Collector of Customs.

## SENT TO SPANISH PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

Havana, April 10.—The San Quintin column of troops has defeated the insurgents in an engagement just fought at Capatana. A prisoner who was captured by the troops and sent to the island of Juan Herrera, was Antonio Daumy left Havana, and the prisoners bound for the Chaffaize Islands.

Fernando Cuevas and twenty-one more political prisoners were shipped to-day for the Spanish penal settlement of Fernando Po.

## TWO MORE AMERICANS RELEASED.

Washington, April 10.—José D. Amleva, an American citizen, a dentist, formerly a resident of Matanzas, who was arrested on April 7 and confined in Fort Canabas, has been released, according to a cable dispatch received at the State Department from General Lee.

Word was also received from the same source that the authorities had released José Gonzalez, who was arrested on November 10 and confined in Pinar del Rio prison.

## SNOWFALL IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Osgensburg, N. Y., April 10.—After three weeks of warm spring weather the mercury took a sudden dip last night, and this morning the ground was covered with about four inches of snow.

## W. C. T. U. CONFERENCE IN THIS CITY.

Castle, N. Y., April 10.—Miss Frances E. Willard started this morning for New-York, where she is to meet Mrs. Mary T. Burt and other white-ribboners in consultation about temperance work.

## ASKED TO TAKE A CITY PASTORATE.

Poughkeepsie, April 10 (Special).—Archbishop Car-

roll has requested the Rev. A. Bruder, pastor of the Church of the Nativity, in this city, to take the pastorate of the Church of the Assumption, in Fort-ninth-st., New-York. Father Bruder was assistant at this church for 18 years.

## DURANT SENTENCED AGAIN.

San Francisco, April 10.—Theodore Durant was

## TRIED TO SING HIM DOWN.

## AND WHEN THEY COULDN'T THE PASTOR PUT HIM OUT.

Oneonta, N. Y., April 10.—A mild sensation occurred after Dr. Kynett, of Philadelphia, had finished his address to the Wyoming Synodical Conference last evening. Elder J. W. Wells, of Chalkville, a prohibition enthusiast, arose, and, walking to the front of the church, began to berate preachers and church members who do not vote the prohibition ticket. The presiding officer asked Elder Wells to sit down, but he declined. Then the Conference tried to sing him down, but this also failed to silence him. Finally the Rev. J. Elliot Bone, pastor of the church, whose conference is being held, walked down to Wells, put his arm about him and conducted him to the door.

## A YOUTHFUL COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

PROFESSOR WILL FOUND FAVOR IN THE EYES OF THE POPULAR LEADERS OF KANSAS.

Manhattan, Kan., April 10.—A decided stir was caused here when it became known that Professor George T. Fairchild, who, as president, has been at the head of the Kansas Agricultural College for eighteen years, has been succeeded by Professor Thomas E. Will, who came to this country from Harvard University two years ago, as professor of economic and political science. Will, who has "new and advanced ideas of political economy," is about thirty years of age. For many months he has been the favorite of the popular leaders of Kansas, and his appointment as president by the Regents of the university came as a decided surprise.

## ENGAGED TO A MARRIED MAN.

HOW LILL SYNDER CAME TO SUE A HUDSON RIVERFUR FOR \$20,000 DAMAGES.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 10 (Special).—Lill B. Snyder, of Germantown, Columbia County, of Hudson, has brought an action against William Granger, of Hudson, for \$20,000 damages for breach of promise to marry. Granger is a married man, and one of Hudson's prominent citizens. He is the head of the brewing firm of Granger & Gregg, and chief engineer of the Hudson Fire Department. He is about fifty years old, and Miss Snyder is about thirty. The matter came before Justice Barnard at the Special Term here last week, and the action was taken on a writ of habeas corpus. The papers filed show that Miss Snyder charges that in June, 1891, Granger, representing himself as an unmarried man, induced her to become engaged to him, and gave her a ring with his initials engraved on it. Granger does not deny that he promised to marry her. His defense is that Miss Snyder, when he became engaged to her, was already engaged to another Hudson man, who is now dead.

## HILL SLIPPING INTO THE VALLEY.

BUILDINGS AND RAILROAD TRACKS WILL BE ENDANGERED.

East Liverpool, Ohio, April 10.—An avalanche has started near this place. An entire hill is moving at Three Points, near here, the street-railway system is blocked. Two big dwellings near Wellsville are doomed, and the Pennsylvania tracks were moved by the pressure of the hill. The undermining of the hill for the Wellsville road has done nothing to save it. The hill is slipping from summit to base, including a small forest of trees. The Wellsville road has dropped from eight to ten feet in places. The hill is now threatening to bury the Pennsylvania tracks and the car line, and will endanger the big sewer-pipe works.

## ANOTHER WARNING TO THE BOERS.